Resolutions of the 40th Session, Madras, 18-20 February, 1970

> Resolution II: The Commission requests the Secretary to discuss the question of access to the old records of the State Bank of India, especially the papers of the Presidency Banks, with the authorities of the State Bank of India personally and try to obtain their permission so that Scholars may be able to consult them.

Further to the report regarding the access to records of the State Bank of India placed before the 41st Session (1971), it may be stated that inspite of persistent efforts made by the National Archives of India, no information has been received about the decision of the State Bank of India on the subject. It is high time that all nationalized Banks as well as the Reserve Bank of India be requested to set up organised Archives Departments (at least at their Headquarters) and take all necessary measures for the maintenance and preservation of their non-current records of importance and make them available for research. The National Archives of India will be too glad to render all necessary assistance in the matter so that important information relating to the economic history of the country available in the records of these banks is safeguarded.

> Resolution III: The Commission endorses the suggestion made by its Secretary in his report on Resolution VI of the 38th Session of the Commission and recommends that a Standing Committee of the Commission be constituted to review the action taken from time to time and to make recommendations during the inter-Session period.

A Standing Committee has been constituted with the Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India as the ex-officio Chairman, 5 members of the Indian Historical Records Commission (for a term of 2 years) and Director, National Archives of India as the ex-officio Secretary.

Resolution IV: Reiterating the recommendations made under Resolution II of its 39th Session (1968) regarding Development of Archives being included as a Plan item, the Commission requests the State Governments inter alia to provide suitable buildings for proper preservation of records at an early date and give adequate facilities to scholars for conducting research, including those of photo-duplication and microfilming. The Commission also requests the Government of India and the State Governments to associate scholars in the framing of policies concerning selection of records for permanent preservation.

Further to the information placed before the 41st Session (1971) the following reply was received:

Tamil Nadu: A provision of Rs. 1,44,500 has been made for the purchase of Vacuum Fumigation Chamber. Regarding association of the research scholars in framing policies for selecting records of permanent value, the State Government is of the view that the record creating agencies should decide the period for which the records are to be retained in accordance with the instructions of the departmental Manuals.

The State Government provides necessary facilities to scholars for conducting research including those of photo-duplication and microfilming.

Xerography of records in the National Archives of India

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) it may be stated that the National Archives of India has already taken steps to procure a Xerography machine, and the same is expected to be installed in the Department by the end of the current financial year.

Resolution V: The Commission notes with satisfaction the acceptance in principle of Resolution III of its last Session regarding records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power by the Government of India and some of the State Governments, and requests the Secretary to pursue the matter further to secure the implementation of the Resolution as early as possible.

Further to the report submitted at the 41st Session (1971) regarding the records pertaining to the Partition and Transfer of Power, action taken on the subject is reported below:

National Archives of India: It may be stated that an Officer on Special Duty has since been appointed in the National Archives of India along with a nucleus staff of one Assistant Archivist (Gr.I), one Stenographer and one L.D.C. In view of the enormity of the task involved, it has been decided that the National Archives of India will restrict itself to the collection and collation of the documentary materials with National Archives and State Archives while the Indian Council of Historical Research will edit and publish the volumes.

The Director, Historical Division (Ministry of External Affairs) and the Director of Archives held a meeting on 30th September 1972 and discussed the subject on throwing open of records relating to Partition and Transfer of Power. The matter is still under consideration of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation(Department of Tourism): The Ministry have no records concerning events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power. It is, however, felt that there should be no objection in implementing the resolution.

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply(Department of Foreign Trade): The Department agrees to the throwing open of their records, housed in the National Archives of India, if any, upto 15 August, 1947 pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power.

Ministry of Finance(Department of Economic Affairs)(Partition Branch): The main records of the Partition Branch in the Department of Economic Affairs have been printed in eight volumes. These are not confined to the period upto 15th August, 1947, but extend beyond that date. The important contents of these documents, e.g., the Statement of 3rd June, 1947, the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Awards of the Chairman of the Boundary Commission etc. have already been published and are thus accessible outside these volumes. The rest of the documents and particularly those contained in volumes IV, V, VI and VIII are of secret nature and, therefore, it is not feasible to throw them open for research.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: The All India Radio Archives have some recordings relating to the Partition and Transfer of Power, which can be offered to the National Archives of India who may have the materials in their own tapes.

Kerala: There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives. In future special attention will be devoted to find records, if any, having bearing on the Partition and Transfer of Power available in the various public offices. Once these records are collected and placed in the repositories, there will be no hindrance for the bonafide research scholars to consult them.

Orissa: There are no official records relating to the Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives.

Maharashtra: The State Government has some records concerning the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power e.g. the Quit India Movement of 1942, but does not consider desirable to throw open these records because of their confidential nature. However, the State Government would have no objection in considering the individual request on merit.

The materials regarding events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power can be found in the records of the Political and Home Departments. The detailed list of these records has not been prepared. However, the Maharashtra State Committee for History of Freedom Movement has been entrusted with the work of publishing some materials for History of Freedom Movement in India.

All the Government records, including confidential and secret files covering the period upto 1947 have been thrown open to the Committee. So far the Committee has published 5 volumes containing the materials for the period from 1818 to 1931.

Uttar Pradesh: There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives. However, the State Government accepts the Resolution in principle.

West Bengal: Regarding collection of important records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power, the non-existence of any reference media for the records from 1942 to 1947 due mainly to economy measures during the

days of the World War II stands in the way of accomplishment of the work. The work will, however, be taken up as and when printing of the 'Finding Aids' which has already made some progress is completed. However, the State Government accepts the resolution in principle.

Pondicherry: There is no Archives Repository in the Territory as well as records pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power.

Rajasthan: The question of throwing open the records upto 15 August, 1947 is under consideration.

Delhi: The Administration has no objection if the records of the Government of India and the State Governments pertaining to the events leading to Partition and Transfer of Power upto 15 August, 1947 are thrown open to research scholars.

No records on Partition and Transfer of Power in 1947 are readily available in this Administration. However, efforts will be made to gather whatever useful information may be available here, but it is likely to take some time to locate the same in the absence of separate series on the subject. As soon as such data becomes available, the same will be furnished.

Andhra Pradesh: A list of records (38 items) pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power preserved in the State Archives has been furnished.

Assam: A list of records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power is under preparation.

Goa: The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was liberated in 1961, and as such the Territory is not concerned with the resolution.

Tamil Nadu: A list of records (74 items) pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power preserved in the State Archives has been furnished.

> Resolution VI: The Commission notes with satisfaction that the Education Minister is trying to expedite the enactment of an Archival Legislation and hopes that an appropriate Bill will be introduced in the Parliament in 1970.
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> The Commission records it appreciation of the suggestion made by the Minister that a Business Session of the Commission may be convened for a discussion of the problems facing the archivists and scholars. It expresses the hope that such a Session will be held soon enabling the members to have the benefit of exchanging views with the Minister, and that there will be a discussion on the progress made in connection with the various recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation.

The Standing Committee of the newly constituted Commission will be reviewing the implementation of the various resolutions and recommendations of the Commission. As regards the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation, on which action is pending, the matter is receiving the personal attention of the Education Minister Prof. S.Nurul Hasan.

> Resolution VIII: The Commission resolves that to facilitate the consultation of records preserved by them the Records Repositories of the State Governments be requested to prepare and publish consolidated guides to their pre-Independence records.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at its 41st Session, reply was received from the following State Governments:

Tamil Nadu: The Talbboy Wheeler's "Hand Book to Madras Records" and Dodwell's "Report on Madras Records" are available in the Tamil Nadu Archives which relate to the records of the East India Company's period. The reference media, viz: Press Lists for the period from 1670 to 1800, manuscript indices from 1801 to 1856, and printed indices from 1857 to 1965 are also available. These serve the purpose of guides to records in the Tamil Nadu Archives.

> Resolution IX: To facilitate genuine research work at the State Archives, the Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments to dispense with the scrutiny of excerpts taken by research scholars from all 'open' records.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at its last Session, the following comments have been received:

Tamil Nadu: The State Government considers that scrutiny of the excerpts taken by the researchers from the records relating to the period prior to 1900 (open records) is necessary.

Uttar Pradesh: It is not possible for the State Government to implement the resolution.

> Resolution XI: The Commission resolves that the National Archives of India be requested to make efforts to obtain from England copies of such records bearing on Military history of India as are not available in India, so that the wide gaps in the records held in the National Archives of India after 1895 be bridged for the benefit of the researchers.

Ministry of Defence was approached through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for furnishing information in regard to post-1895 military records available

with it. The requisite information has been furnished by the Historical Section of the Defence Ministry but information from the Defence Coordination is still awaited. On receipt of information the National Archives of India will be in a position to know what gaps there are in the military records and will then take steps to obtain copies from U.K. to fill up the gaps.

> Resolution XII: The Commission notes with satisfaction that the Education Minister is trying to expedite the enactment of Archival Legislation and it requests the Government of India to communicate the draft of their legislation to the States so that the latter may take up simultaneous legislation in respect of their records.

This is in continuation of Resolution IV of the 39th Session(1968). The Policy Resolution pertaining to the administration of Central records is in the final stage. Copies of Policy Resolution will be sent to the State Governments after the same has been passed by the Central Cabinet.

> Resolution XIII: The Commission resolves to recommend to the State Governments that the records of the National movement, especially from 1885-1947, in the custody of the offices of the Home Department and other offices/Departments and quasi-Government offices may be transferred to the State Archives and thrown open for research where this has not been done already.

Further to the information placed before the 41st Session of the Commission, reply has been received from the following State Government:

Tamil Nadu: The records of the National Movement for the period from 1885 to 1947 have already been transferred to the Tamil Nadu Archives and made available for research.

Resolution XIV: The Commission resolves that the National Archives of India be requested to set up adequate mobile microfilm units to take microfilm copies of private papers in different parts of India at the request of the Regional Records Survey Committees or otherwise, and that one copy of such papers be deposited in the State Archives and another copy in the National Archives. The Commission also recommends that the expenditure involved should be met by the National Archives.

Further to the information reported at the 41st Session(1971), the following reply has been received:

Tamil Nadu: The State Government agrees with the recommendation of the Commission that the expenditure involved in connection with the microfilming of records should be met by the National Archives of India.

Resolution XV: The Commission resolves that the National Archives be requested to procure and preserve copies of Annual Administration Reports of the States and reports of various Committees and Commissions published by the State Governments and the Centrally Administered Areas for the use of research scholars.

Further to the discussion held at the 41st Session (1971) the National Archives of India has received the Annual Reports etc. from the following State Governments and Union Territories:

(1) Bihar, (2) Haryana, (3) Gujarat, (4) Kerala, (5) Madhya Pradesh, (6) Maharashtra, (7) Manipur, (8) Mysore, (9) Orissa, (10) Punjab, (11) Rajasthan, (12) Tamil Nadu, (13) Tripura, (14) Uttar Pradesh, (15) West Bangal, (16) Delhi (17) Laccadives, (18) Pondicherry.

Resolution XVI: The Commission recommends that a typed copy of all theses bearing on Modern Indian History, approved by Indian Universities for the award of Ph.D. Degree should be deposited in the National Archives of India for consultation by scholars as soon as the result is declared. Where Universities find it difficult to deposit a copy in the National Archives, one should be sent to it to be microfilmed for the use of the scholars.

The reports received from the Calcutta, Karnatak, Visva-Bharati and Gujarat Universities were placed before the 41st Session (1971). Further replies received from the following Universities are given below:

Kashmir University: No Doctorate Degree has so far been awarded in the subject of history by this University.

Meerut University: The University agrees to send approved theses in history on loan for being microfilmed.

Guru Nanak University: The proposal will be placed before the Syndicate of the University at its next meeting.

Himachal Pradesh University: The matter would be duly considered by the appropriate authority.

Delhi University: None of the copies of the Ph.D. theses should be given to any agency on a permanent basis.

If any agency, wanted to borrow copies of the Ph.D. theses, it should borrow through the University Library on periodical basis.

Shivaji University: A copy of the theses bearing modern Indian history duly approved by the University for award of Ph.D. degree will be deposited in the National Archives of India. So far this University has not accepted any Ph.D. thesis in History.

Lucknow University: The University has agreed to send two theses at a time to the National Archives of India for being microfilmed.

Awadesh Pratap Singh University: The resolution is under consideration of the "Research Committee" of the University. The decision of the Committee when arrived at will be communicated.

Saurashtra University: The matter is being placed before the authority concerned for consideration.

Patna University: Copies of Ph.D. theses may be given to the National Archives of India for a short period for being microfilmed.

Sri Venkateswara University: A copy of the approved theses on history will be deposited with the National Archives of India.

Bangalore University: This University is agreeable to supply the typed copies of the approved theses for being microfilmed.

Indore University: It will not be possible to supply a copy of the theses to the National Archives of India. However, it can be obtained from the University Library under the Inter-Library loan system.

Resolution XVII: The Commission notices that the State Archives in a number of States are issuing Indexes, Lists, Calendars and other invaluable record publications, but the number of copies printed is very limited. The Commission recommends that the institutions concerned should print not less than 500 copies, and the same should be supplied free of cost to all University libraries, post-graduate centres of historical research, learned institutions and premier libraries.

Further to the information submitted to the Commission at the 41st Session (1971), reply has been received from the following State Government:

Tamil Nadu: The indices, lists, calendars and other invaluable record publications are printed and supplied to certain institutions on exchange basis as per the distribution list. This system of free distribution on exchange basis is considered satisfactory.

Transfer of Residency Records lying with the various State Governments to the National Archives of India.

As a result of the discussion held on this issue at the 41st Session (1971) the Chairman had suggested that members of the Commission should send a report to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission on the Residency Records which might be still lying with the States. Any information as and when supplied by the members on the above would be duly reported. In the meantime, information was received from Maharashtra about the existence of approximately 9100 files of the late Baroda Residency. The National Archives of India is in touch with the Maharashtra Government

for the return of these records. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh has supplied a list of a few files of the Eastern States Agency. An officer of the Department who was deputed to the newly formed Gujarat State Archives, Ahmedabad to advise on the spot about the appraisal etc. of the non-current records was able to locate large number of Residency Records in the State Repositories at Rajkot and Baroda.

The problem about the return of the Residency Records to the National Archives could be solved effectively only if all the State Governments concerned make all out efforts to find out what remains with them of these series. Once the location and other details of these records are known, their retrieval can be arranged keeping in view the requirements, if any, of the respective administrations.

B. Action taken on Resolutions of the 41st Session, Trivandrum, 9-11 October, 1971.

Resolution I: The members of the Commission assembled for its 41st Session at Trivandrum congratulate Prof. S.Nurul Hasan on his appointment as Union Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare, and fervently hope that, as one of its prominent members who has always evinced keen interest in the development of archives and historical studies, Prof. Hasan will take every possible step for the early implementation of all those recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation about which the Government of India is already committed, so as to give effective lead to the State Governments and others in this field.

The Resolution was sent to Prof.S.Nurul Hasan, Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare.

Resolution II: The President and members of the Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr.P.C.Chakravarty, Prof.N.R.Khadgawat, Prof. P.K.Karunakara Menon, Mr.Wayne C.Grover, Dr. Y.K.Deshpande, Prof. M.Habib, Dr. Tarasankar Banerjee, and Shri Paramanand Acharya and place on record the valuable services rendered by them to the Commission as its members. The Commission also deeply mourn the death of Shri Kalappan. Resolved that these condolences and deep sense of sympathy of the Commission with the members of the bereaved families be conveyed to them.

The resolution was forwarded to the members of the bereaved families.

Resolution III: The Indian Historical Records Commission places on record its appreciation of the steps taken by the National Archives of India during the last two years for expediting the compilation of reference media to the various series of the records in its custody. But, as the volume of records for which the reference media has to be prepared is very large, the Government of India is urged to sanction adequate staff for this essential aspect of archives administration. Similar programmes may be taken up by State Archives Departments also which face the same problem.

The Resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

National Archives of India: The Department has also proposed the expansion of the existing arrangements for expediting the listing of records in various languages available in the National Archives of India during the 5th Five-Year Plan Period.

Assam: The resolution has been accepted and sanction of the required staff for compilation of reference media to various series of records is being awaited.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution will be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Some of the posts required for the compilation of reference media have been recently created and the process of the appointment of the staff has already been undertaken. As soon as the same is finalised the work of compilation of reference media will be undertaken.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted for guidance. As and when the Central Archives Repository in Delhi starts functioning in full swing, the matter will be given top priority.

West Bengal: The State Archives has informed that in addition to the earlier publications and indices, the preparation of the Press List of the records of the Revenue Department for 1784-86 has been completed, and for the year 1787 is nearing completion. Press List of the records of the Revenue Department for 1784 is lying with the Press. The preparation of the Press List of the records of the Board of Trade (Commercial) for 1777, and Descriptive List of the records of the Revenue (Judicial) Department for the year 1790 are in progress.

Uttar Pradesh: Inventories of major portion of the records preserved in the State Archives have already been prepared. The inventories of remaining records are under preparation.

There is also a programme to prepare the 'Descriptive Lists' of some of the important series of records and to publish them under the publication programme of the Department.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration.

Resolution IV: Resolved that in the interest of completeness of official records of historical value, weeding of records at the various levels by untrained persons be stopped.

The resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Administrative Reforms) and the State Governments and Union Territories for necessary action. Replies received are summarised below:

Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Administrative Reforms):

The Secretaries' Committee on Internal Affairs has taken a decision (in June 1972) that the Departmental Record Rooms should be in the charge of properly trained, suitable and responsible full-time staff. The revised edition of the Manual of Office Procedure (now under Print) requires every department:

(a) to follow strictly the retention periods prescribed in the relevant rules and retention schedules in the case of records relating to financial, establishment, personnel, house-keeping and other items of work common to all departments;

(b) to issue, in consultation with the National Archives of India, departmental retention schedules prescribing periods for files dealing with specified subjects concerning their substantive functions;

(c) to issue, in consultation with the National Archives of India, departmental instructions classifying specific categories of records concerning their substantive functions, which may be treated as records of historical importance;

(d) to conduct reviews in respect of Class 'A' and 'B' files on their attaining 25th year of their life, in consultation with the National Archives of India; and

(e) in classifying records as 'A' or 'B' to be guided by the illustrative list of records for permanent preservation because of (i) their value for administrative purposes, and (ii) their historical importance, which has been included as an appendix in the Manual.

Maharashtra: It is receiving attention.

Orissa: The weeding of records at various levels by untrained persons has been stopped.

Delhi: The Administration is of the view that the records which have attained historical importance or are considered to be of enduring value, after the expiry of 25 years, should be appraised with the collaboration of the trained persons of the respective State Archives only. Necessary instructions have been issued for strict compliance.

Kerala: The Government has already issued orders to the effect that no public records should be destroyed before they are scrutinised by the State Archives. The records which are ripe for destruction in the Public Offices are being scrutinised by the competent persons in the State Archives.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has already issued proper orders to all Government offices and semi-Government bodies that with a view to preserving records permanently in every Regional Office, the Keeper of State Archives, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad or any employee deputed by him will inspect the current records and tender advice thereafter.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. The Administration came into existence only in 1956, so it has no records of historical value which should be sorted out for permanent retention in an Archives. The records transferred from Collectorates of erstwhile Malabar and South Kanara are kept safely in the Record Room. Other records of historical importance are kept in the Madras Archives.

Assam: Weeding of old records is done in the Record Office by a trained staff in consultation with the Department concerned.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented by the State Archives.

Goa: Weeding of the records centralised in bulk in Goa Archives since 1962 will be undertaken soon, and the work, in question, will be carried out under the supervision of the experienced Archives officer only. The matter will be referred to the Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi for his views, if necessary.

Andhra Pradesh: The Government has already prohibited the destruction of records in the offices of the Heads of Departments and Collectorates of the State containing information on any aspect of history whether political, military, social, economic etc.

The lists of permanent records which are over thirty years old and which are marked for destruction by the Collectorates and the Heads of Departments, are examined in the State Archives by trained Archivists to assess their historical value before their destruction.

Tamil Nadu: Weeding of records is being done under the immediate supervision of the Director and the Assistant Director of Archives.

Rajasthan: The record creating agencies are expected to get their weeding rules approved by their respective administrative departments after having consulted the State Archives. As regards training of the Records personnel, the Departments concerned may refer such cases to the State Archives, when necessary.

Resolution V: The Commission is of the view that it is imperative to take all necessary steps to ensure the proper maintenance and preservation of all Public records in the States, whether current, semi-current or non-current. The State Governments are, therefore, requested to implement urgently the recommendations already made by the Commission (vide Resolutions VII and XIII of the 38th Session) and (i) transfer all District records more than 30 years old to the control of the State Archives, and (ii) declare their Directors of State Archives to be inspecting authority for the non-current records of the State Offices at all levels, as also of the local bodies viz. Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. in the State.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Delhi: The Administration is already taking necessary steps to ensure proper maintenance and preservation of the records in the entire Delhi Administration. The Delhi Archives has just been established, and when it will begin to function properly, the records which are more than 25 years old will be taken over by it for proper preservation. The question of declaration of Director of State Archives to be inspecting authority for non-current records will be taken up at the appropriate time.

Kerala: The Government has already issued orders to the effect that all non-current records which are 10 years and more old and kept in the various Departments, District Head quarters and other record offices of the State should be transferred to the Kerala State Archives. The Government has also issued orders declaring the Director of Archives as the inspecting authority for the non-current records of the State offices at all levels as also of local bodies.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government has already accepted this resolution and declared the Keeper of the State Archives as over-looker (Inspector) of the records of all offices of Uttar Pradesh including those of Municipality and District Councils.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. (The Administration came into being in 1956).

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an organised record office is set up.

Assam: The recommendation has been accepted, but there is not the slightest possibility of any scheme being implemented till a permanent capital for Assam is built within the State.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

West Bengal: The question of implementation of the resolution is under the active consideration of the State Government, and the decision arrived at will be communicated in due course.

Madhya Pradesh: The action will be taken after the establishment of State Archives.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

Goa: (i) As recommended by the Advisory Committee for the Goa Archives appointed by the Government of India in 1963, the records more than 30 years old are being centralised in Goa Archives, whenever accommodation is made available for the purpose. (ii) The Director of Goa Archives has already been declared the inspecting authority for the non-current records, so far as the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is concerned.

Arunachal Pradesh Administration: The present records in the custody of this Administration comprises of only old Government files. Information will be communicated as and when received from the District Committees recently formed.

Maharashtra: The Maharashtra State Board of Archives & Archaeology has already recommended that the Director of Archives be declared as inspecting authority for non-current records of the State Offices of all levels including Municipalities, Zilla Parishads etc. The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Tamil Nadu: As regards item No.(ii) of the Resolution the proposal for declaring the Director as inspecting authority is under consideration.

Resolution VI: The Commission reiterates its recommendation earlier made in Resolution VI of the Research and Publication Committee at its 27th meeting, and urges that Archives Departments in India should take early steps to compile lists of their old publications which are still in demand and try to get limited number of their copies reprinted.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments.

and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

National Archives of India: A list of old publications in the National Archives of India has been compiled. No written requests for the out-of-print publications have been received in the Department as yet. Their re-printing will be considered as and when such requests are received.

Delhi: The Delhi Archives repository has just been established in Delhi and hence the question of re-printing of its old archival publications does not arise.

Andaman & Nicobar: Do not have any important publication.

Goa, Daman & Diu: Old publications do not exist in the Directorate of Archives at present. However, the contents of the Resolution are noted for future guidance.

Uttar Pradesh: The publications of the State Archives have not yet been exhausted. Copies of the publications are still available in large number. Hence, the question of their reprint does not arise at present.

West Bengal: A list of publications of the State Archives is readily available in the Library of the Archives and the scholars are free to consult those publications. On account of financial stringency, the the State Government is not in a position to undertake the project of reprinting of out-of-print publications.

Orissa: A large stock of Archival publications are available for sale in the State Archives and steps are being taken to append a list of such publications in the quarterly issue of the Orissa Historical Research Journal regularly for information of scholars and intending purchasers. Reprinting of old publications of the State Archives does not arise at present.

Maharashtra: The Department of Archives has already compiled a list of old publications. The following two books have already been reprinted:

(i) Selections from Peshwa Daftar (New Series), Vol.1, Expansion of Maratha Power - 1707-1761.

(ii) Persian Records of Maratha History - Vol.1, Delhi Affairs - 1761-1788.

These apart, proposal for reprinting of the following is being considered:

(i) several publications dealing with Revenue Survey and Settlement Operations, City Surveys, Revenue and Economic Statistics, Talukadari, Khoti Inams and Watans, Irrigation, Historical, Archaeological and Topographical matters;

(ii) Alphabetical Catalogue of the Bombay Government Records (1630-1780), by G.W.Forrest; and

(iii) Materials towards a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay, edited by Sir James Campbell.

Kerala: Reprinting of a limited number of the 'Cochin State Grandhavari', (which was brought out by the erstwhile State of Cochin) has been taken up by the State Archives.

Andhra Pradesh: The Department of Archives has got sufficient number of the 12 old publications in their stock at present. These publications will be reprinted as and when the existing stock is reduced to 50 copies, subject to availability of funds.

Himachal Pradesh: There is no separate organisation for Archives-Keeping in this State and no publication on Archives was issued by this State.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. Hence, the question does not arise.

Assam: The reprinting of publications, where necessary, will be taken up early.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Haryana: No State Archives has so far been established in this State. The resplution will, however, be kept in a view as and when an Archives is set up here.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration. The Director, Tamil Nadu Archives has already proposed reprinting of the catalogue previously reprinted in 1964.

Resolution VII: This Commission appeals to the concerned authorities of Temples, Gurdwaras, Churches, Khankahs, Waqfs, etc. to allow bonafide research scholars to consult their documents for research purposes, and the scholars who are allowed access to these records may, if necessary, voluntarily prepare the lists of these records.

Resolution VIII: This Commission appeals to the authorities maintaining the records of the Temples, Maths, Churches, Mosques, Gurdwaras etc. to ensure their proper preservation and if possible, to deposit these documents with the various Archives or Learned Institutions for safe custody.

The two Resolutions were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received from them are summarised below:-

Maharashtra: The Resolution is receiving attention.

Andaman & Nicobar: No historical documents are in the possession of Temples, Gurdwaras, Churches etc.

Government of Goa, Daman and Diu: The concerned authorities are being requested to comply with the contents of the Resolutions.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. The implementation of the Resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Uttar Pradesh: (i) All the District Magistrates of the State have been requested to send a list of religious places such as Maths, Khankahs, Waqfs, Gurdwaras, Mandirs and Churches. On receipt of the lists, the institutions will be requested to permit research scholars to conduct research amongst the records preserved by them.

(ii) If it is found that religious institutions cannot preserve their records well, they will be requested to deposit their collections in the State Archives for scientific preservation and research.

Kerala: A press note has been issued by the State Government in this connection.

Laccadives: The only religious institutions in this Union Territory are Mosques. There are no important records in these Mosques.

Haryana: All the Deputy Commissioners in the State have been addressed to bring the resolutions to the notice of all the religious institutions for proper implementation.

Andhra Pradesh: The resolutions have been communicated by the State Government to the Commissioner for Religious Endowments for necessary action.

Tamil Nadu: The question of issue of instructions to the institutions with which the State Government is concerned is under consideration.

> Resolution IX: The Commission recommends that the Universities may provide facilities for archival training, during the 5th Five-Year Plan period, if the University Grants Commission could provide financial assistance for the purpose.

The Resolution was forwarded to the University Grants Commission and the Universities. Replies received are summarised below:

University Grants Commission: The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5 July 1972 passed the following resolution:

"The Commission agreed generally with the need for strengthening of facilities for archival training in Universities, and desired that this may be kept in view in preparing the Fifth Plan development programmes".

S.N.D.T. Women's University: The resolution will be placed before the next meeting of the Board of Studies in History and Politics and decision taken thereon will be communicated in due course.

Saurashtra University: The University has no objection to start an archival training in the University if the financial assistance is fully provided by the University Grants Commission and experienced teachers are available for the said training.

Guru Nanak University: The resolution can be considered for implementation, if it is approved by the University Grants Commission.

Annamalai University: There is no Archival Department in this University, hence, it is not possible to implement the resolution.

Himachal Pradesh University: The creation of Departments of Archives in the Universities would not do any good. The National Archives of India is the proper institution to train archivists. It is felt that the Universities need personnel trained in office-keeping, and office administration and not archivists.

Awadesh Pratap Singh University: There is no Teaching Department in this University. The question of creation of Department of Archives will be considered in due course when other Teaching Departments are opened in this University.

Calicut University: There is no immediate need for an Archives Department in this University as there is no scope for archival training.

Bhagalpur University: The University is considering to include some papers on "Archives Administration" in its M.A. (History) Course.

Sardar Patel University: The University is in agreement with the implementation of the resolution.

Gujarat University: The University is having a lean staff. It is, therefore, not possible to accept the proposal. However, the question of obtaining the provision for archival training and for the creation of Department of Archives alongwith History, may be considered provided financial assistance is received.

Ravishankar University: The matter will be examined for inclusion in 5th Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Jawaharlal Nehru University: There is no immediate necessity to start the course in archival training at this University at present. The students may make use of the facilities offered at the National Archives of India as and when such training is required.

Karnatak University: It is difficult to provide archival training in the Universities. Well equipped archives are an important factor to provide training to archivists.

Berhampur University: The resolution is most welcome. Orissa miserably lacks in trained archivists and this partly accounts for the extremely slow development of the State Archives, not to say anything of the Record Offices in districts. The University feels that the University Grants Commission should provide financial assistance to open a Department of Archives. If that is not possible, the University would ask the University Grants Commission to provide them with funds for some scholarships for their students for training in Archives-Keeping in the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

South Gujarat University: This University shall be in a position to provide facilities for archival training if the financial assistance for the purpose is provided by the University Grants Commission.

Resolution X: The Commission suggests that all pre-1925 records relating to Kashmir, in the custody of the National Archives of India, be thrown open for research to all bonafide research scholars without any restrictions.

The resolution was forwarded to the concerned authorities through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution XI: The Commission places on record its appreciation of the effective and energetic steps taken by its Secretary in implementing some of its important recommendations, such as those concerning the preparation of the Manual of Archives, and the publication of records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power, and the compilation of reference media. It also approves of the policy of issuing cyclostyled publications, particularly the reference media to records, with a view to facilitating research. Similar steps may also be taken by the State Directors of Archives.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: Steps for the preparation of Manual of Archives and the compilation of a reference media to the records preserved in the three Regional Repositories under the State Archives are being taken. There are no records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power in the State Archives

West Bengal: The reference media, issued so far by the State Archives, are all in printed volumes. The State Government may, however, consider in future the expediency of bringing out cyclostyled copies of their publications if they are found economical and otherwise advantageous.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted.

Uttar Pradesh: Preparation of an Archives Manual is under consideration. The inventory of all records in the State Archives has been almost completed and its cyclostyled copies will be available for research work. No records in respect of Partition and Transfer of Power are available in the State Records Office.

Andhra Pradesh: The reference media for the records preserved in the State Archives is under preparation and the same will be printed in due course.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Assam: The resolution has been accepted and the sanction of the required staff for compilation of reference media to various series of records is being awaited.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Efforts will be made in future to issue the cyclostyled copies of reference media to records. No records pertaining to Partition and Transfer of Power are available.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented.

Mysore: A separate Department of State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken in due course.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already taken up the work with regard to the preparation of reference media of the various records available in its repository and it is expected to make available cyclostyled copies to various Learned Institutions shortly.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: The resolution will be considered after the establishment of the State Archives Department.

Tamil Nadu: The Tamil Nadu Archives has a sanctioned publication programme which includes (i) Printing in extenso of the records of the Fort St.George (1751-1765), (ii) Calendaring of the Military Correspondence, (iii) Printing of the manuscript indexes and abstracts of Despatches upto 1856, (iv) Calendaring of the Revenue Records upto 1800 and (v) Printing of the Classified Catalogues of books preserved in this Archives. Hence the question of cyclostyled copies of the above reference media does not arise.

Resolution XII: Keeping in view the enormous problems created by the evergrowing bulk of records, the Commission appreciates the lead presently given by the National Archives of India and the Department of Administrative Reforms, Government of India, in the sphere of management of the records of the Union Government and their time-bound appraisal. It also notes with satisfaction the steps taken by some State Governments for weeding of their non-essential records. The Commission urges all those State Governments and Union Territories which have not yet initiated such a programme on a regular basis to do so urgently with a view to economising in the long run on the upkeep and preservation of their permanent records. The concerned governments may consult, if necessary, the National Archives of India for this purpose.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: In the case of Secretariat records, the time bound appraisal is being done on a regular basis and the Archives staff is also assisting in the work.

Uttar Pradesh: The State Government is taking action for weeding out the ephemeral records.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory. (This administration came into being only in 1956).

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an Organised Record Office is set up.

Delhi: The matter regarding time bound appraisal of the records of this Administration has already been taken up and necessary instructions have already been issued to the concerned authorities in this behalf.

Assam: The weeding of records is being done regularly in the Record Office by a permanent staff.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

West Bengal: So far as the Secretariat records preserved in the State Archives are concerned, a programme for weeding is already in vogue in this office.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

Goa: A Secretariat Records Office has been set up for the purpose, so far as it relates to the problems of weeding of records of the Secretariat of Goa Administration only. In case of records received in bulk in the Goa Archives, the weeding of records will be done in consultation with the National Archives of India, as and when necessary.

Madhya Pradesh: Steps have already been taken by the State Government for weeding of non-essential records. The work is in progress.

Maharashtra: The Government has already implemented the resolution. Weeding of non-current records is done by the Secretariat Departments in association with the Director of State Archives.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal is under consideration.

Resolution XIII: The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to all the State Archives to provide facilities for the supply of microfilms or typed copies of 'open' records to bonafide Research Scholars on payment without any undue delay.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: So far there has been no instance of delay in furnishing typed copies of records to the researchers.

Uttar Pradesh: Facilities for providing microfilm and typed copies of records are available in the State Archives Office.

West Bengal: It has not yet been possible to set up a Microfilm Unit at the State Archives. But the scholars are allowed to take microfilm or photostat copies of 'open' records by their own arrangements. Efforts are also made to supply as far as possible, typed copies of records to research scholars without delay.

Delhi: The contents of the resolution have been noted.

Andhra Pradesh: The State Archives is supplying the microfilm copies or typed copies of open records to bonafide research scholars on payment without any undue delay.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Assam: The Department is already supplying typed copies of records to the research scholars on payment of the prescribed fees.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: The Goa Archives is already following this procedure.

Punjab: The resolution is being implemented by the State Government.

Mysore: A separate Department of State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken up in due course.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already been extending the facility of supplying microfilm copies or typed copies of the 'open' records to the bonafide research scholars on payment as and when the same are desired by the scholars.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: The resolution will be considered after the establishment of the State Archives Department.

Maharashtra: The State Archives has no facilities for supply of microfilm or typed copies of 'open' records to bonafide Research Scholars. They are permitted to bring their own typewriters or engage typists to take portions required by them. A proposal to provide facilities for copying and typing out the copies of 'open' records to research scholars on payment in near future is under the consideration of the Government.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal for installation of a microfilm unit is under consideration.

> Resolution XIV: Resolved that the State Governments be requested to open Regional, or Divisional archives in each Commissioner's Division, where the non-ephemeral records of all the Collectorates etc. in the Division may be collected and preserved under the overall control and supervision of the Director of the State Archives. This is absolutely essential for the purpose of not only preservation of papers, but also for promoting the writing of regional history.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. Replies received are summarised below:

Kerala: The State Archives is already having three Regional Archives, located at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. The question of opening more appraisal units will be considered at better times.

Uttar Pradesh: There is a plan to open Regional Records Office in the current financial year for which the post of a Regional Records Officer and some necessary posts for that office have been created. A suitable candidate will be appointed to the post of Records Officer (Archivist) on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Haryana: The State Government has accepted the recommendation in principle and will try to implement the same as soon as an organised record office is set up.

Delhi: There is no need to establish Regional or Divisional Archives in Delhi as it consists of a single District.

Assam: There is no necessity for setting up Regional Records Offices in a small State like Assam.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Rajasthan: Necessary action is being taken.

West Bengal: The question of implementation of the resolution is under the active consideration of the State Government and the decision arrived at will be communicated in due course.

Goa: Steps will be taken in due course to set up small regional units at Daman and Diu, if necessary.

Madhya Pradesh: Steps are being taken to establish the State Archives. The question of establishment of Divisional Archives would be considered thereafter.

Maharashtra: The Alienation Office at Poona and the Kolhapur Record Office at Kolhapur are already functioning as Regional Offices. The State Government has also opened two more Regional Offices at Aurangabad and Nagpur for Marathwada and Vidarbh Regions respectively.

Tamil Nadu: The proposal for setting up of a Regional Archives has been deferred for better times.

> Resolution XV: Resolved that the Commission recommends to the authorities of the National Archives of India and of the State Archives to make available to bonafide research scholars residential accommodation at reasonable rates. Furthermore, it recommends for the consideration of the Ministry of Education at the Centre and in the States to put up hostels which will cater to the needs of such research scholars.

The resolution was forwarded to the Government of India, State Governments and Union Territories. Action taken by them are summarised below:

Laccadives: There is no State Archives in this Union Territory.

Delhi: It would not be possible for the Delhi Administration to provide hostel accommodation to the research scholars. Since the number of the research scholars would not be much, it would be possible for them to share the accommodation in the hostels of the local Universities or elsewhere.

Kerala: Necessity to provide residential accommodation to the bonafide research scholars at reasonable rates has not been felt so far, as the number of researchers who were in need of accommodation has been very few. However, the point will be taken into account at the time of construction of a new building for the Archives in this State.

West Bengal: Generally the research scholars make their own arrangements for accommodation. On account of financial stringency the State Government is not in a position to undertake the construction of any Hostel for the purpose.

Uttar Pradesh: In the years to come the subject of making arrangements for residential accommodation for research scholars in the newly-built building will be considered.

Andhra Pradesh: It is not at present possible to make available to bonafide research scholars residential accommodation and also hostel facilities, as there is ban on construction of new buildings due to financial stringency. However, the resolution is being kept in view for future action.

Assam: At present the question of providing accommodation to the research scholars does not appear to be urgent. When their number appreciably increases in future, some action in this direction will be taken.

Gujarat: The State Government has set up a new Department of Archives on a skeleton scale only recently. Hence, the implementation of the resolution would be possible only after the Department of Archives has sufficiently developed.

Goa: Steps will be taken to provide suitable accommodation at reasonable rates for bonafide research scholars.

Punjab: The number of research scholars visiting the State Archives is very small and as such it is not advisable to set up a hostel for their accommodation, which involves huge expenditure. The State Archives Department undertakes to make necessary arrangements for residential accommodation at reasonable rates, whenever the scholars visit the State Archives.

Rajasthan: The State Archives has already constructed a room with a bath attached for accommodating research scholars on reasonable rates.

Haryana and Madhya Pradesh: Action will be taken after the establishment of State Archives Departments.

Maharashtra: The Government has decided to construct a suitable building, specially for the State Archives, where a guest room will be made available to bonafide research scholars. It will not be possible to construct a separate hostel for them due to acute shortage of accommodation in Bombay.

Mysore: A separate Department of the State Archives is being set up and necessary action will be taken in due course.

Tamil Nadu: The research scholars, Indian and foreign, who come to this Archives in connection with their research make their own arrangements for their accommodation in Madras. No residential quarters are now available in this Archives. Hence, the question of providing residential accommodation at reasonable rates to the research scholars does not arise.

> Resolution XVI: The President and members of the Commission thank the Government of Kerala for hosting its 41st Session at Trivandrum and making excellent arrangements for the success of its work. The Commission also expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Education Secretary, the Local Secretary and their colleagues, for their untiring efforts and meticulous attention to details to ensure the smooth functioning of the Session and a comfortable and fruitful stay for the delegates.

The resolution was forwarded to Shri C.H.Mohamed Koya, Minister for Education, Government of Kerala and Smt. Padma Ramachandran, Secretary, Education Department, Government of Kerala.